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the review

of the law alumni association
college of law
university of kentucky
summer, 1975

letter

Year Two of the law school's fresh contacts with us, the alumni, has commenced.

All my life we have heard that the entire Commonwealth is the campus of the University of Kentucky. But the ballgames seem to be played entirely in Lexington.

If over the years the University has presented a weakness, the dereliction has existed in UK's relations with the alumni. The contacts have been weak in direction and faint in effort.

Meetings of the alumni which have been organized by the University away from Fayette County have been of the ad hoc variety. No continuing activities afield were born.

Over the years the College of Law made little or no effort to stay in touch. The annual alumni dinners during the Kentucky Bar meeting have invariably been rewarding and fun, but we did not know that such evenings were the exception that proved the rule: the law school needs us and we need each other — and more than one night a year. Universally, other professions share the charm more easily than practitioners of the law.

The renewed activity by the law school toward raising from each of us the nominal membership fee for support of our alumni association will guarantee the continuation of this publication, together with additional activities of the law school which can move smoothly into and around the state.

Alumni Association President Frederick E. Nichols.

The index to this summer issue shows that fresh air is being let into the actitvities at the law school. Features are presented which tell us a little more about the College of Law. New things are happening. The continuing legal education program is vital.

If each of us will join the association and take some extra time to offer encouragement to the law school in these new endeavors, I believe that we can reap rewards as we reciprocate by, in effect, inviting the elements of the law school away from the law building and into the state. We know that the faculty must keep its eye on the various courts of last resort, but we also know that much interest and instruction is available out here on the firing line as well.

I am proud of our law school. I am proud to be a Kentucky lawyer.

In 1835, Alexis de Tocqueville wrote,

> *"The profession of the law is the only aristocracy that can exist in a democracy without doing violence to its nature."*

We need to stand together. We need the law school. As the College of Law begins to branch out into the state with the revised alumni association, with this publication, and with the various extension activities, let us be receptive.

Please meet the law school half way.

FRED NICHOLS
President, Law Alumni Association

the review

of the alumni association college of law summer, 1975

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Cover graphic was produced from a photograph furnished by R.E. Garrison of the Anderson County (Ky.) News.

Keeping in touch

(Editor's Note: The response to the first three issues of *The Review* continues to be so overwhelming that it will take a few more issues of *The Review* to report on all the U.K. Law Alums who have responded.)

Class of 1910-19 — TARLTON C. CARROLL, 10', Attorney, Shepherdsville, Kentucky.

Class of 1920-29 — THOMAS A. BALLANTINE, 25', Retired, Louisville, Ky.; MARIANNA D. DUBOOR, 21', Housewife, Lexington, Ky.

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alumni report...

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M. THEODORE VALENTINE, 71', Private Practice, Lexington, Ky.

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St. Louis Park, Minn.; GARDNER D. WAGERS, 73', Private Practice, Winchester, Ky.; THEODORE B. WALTER, 70', Private Practice, Dayton, Todd, Walter & Cox, Lexington, Ky.; H.L. WHITIS, 71', Prosecuting Attorney — 3rd Judicial Circuit, Civil Practice, Corydon, Ind.; W. STEPHEN WILBORN, 73', Private Practice, Shelbyville, Ky.;

more to come...

next issue

alumni activities

'Bridging the gap'

Steering Committee works to revitalize Alumni Association

By LINDA CARROLL

"Bridging the gap between the law school and the practicing bar" is the goal of the Steering Committee which is working to reorganize and activate the Law Alumni Association, said John K. Hickey, treasurer of the organization.

The Steering Committee which consists of approximately 30 former University of Kentucky Law students, is attempting to bring the alumni in closer contact with the school and renew their interest in the College's growth.

Many of the alumni concerned with the revitalization of the College were present at the Annual Reunion and Banquet held May 21 in Louisville. The Honorable Edward T. Breathitt, Jr., former Governor of Kentucky, and presently Vice President of Southern Railway Systems, was guest speaker.

Breathitt expressed concern over the effects the recent Watergate incident had on public opinion of the bar. Breathitt felt Watergate should not be a reflection on the bar as a whole, but only on the individuals who lost their integrity.

The annual election of officers followed Breathitt's address. Frederick E. Nichols is the incoming president of the Law Alumni Association. Other officers are: Thomas C. Brabant, past president; Norman B. Adams, vice president; John D. McRann, secretary; and John K. Hickey, treasurer.

Dean George W. Hardy III is also attempting to encourage interest in the Law school from the approximately 2,500 living alumni. According to Hickey, Hardy visited Washington D.C and several Kentucky communities for the purpose of meeting with regional groups of alumni to see what the school should be doing.

"Communication lacks between the law school and the practicing bar — Hardy's chief aim is to engender more communication between the two parties," said Hickey.

"An effort is being made to develop a liason between the law school and the alumni and to create an activie membership which includes annual dues of $10," Hickey said.

"The dues will provide a fund to promote some activities linking the alumni with the school. *The Review* is one of the results of this money," Hickey said. Approximately 400 alumni are now paying dues.

One other method of encouraging interest stems from law school hopefuls. Many of the students who would like to attend the University of Kentucky College of Law are rejected because the college is not equipped to handle more than 500 students, Hickey said. Although these applicants may be the sons or daughters of alumni, and despite the fact that preference is given to Kentucky residents, the supply of highly qualified students far exceeds the school's capacity.

Hickey concluded that if parents truly want their children to attend their alma mater perhaps they will take a more vital interest in seeing the College grow.

A Louisville law firm's youngest partner says he's glad he didn't choose a career in dentistry

A profile of Charles Edward Glasscock

By LINDA CARNES

Charles Edward (Ed) Glasscock wrote on his senior picture in the Leitchfield High School yearbook that he wanted to be a dentist.

Before entering college he was set on majoring in civil engineering. But after enrolling in a business law class at the University of Kentucky, Glasscock decided he wanted to be a lawyer.

'We had stations throughout the state manned by lawyers who gave tornado victims free legal advice'

And now, at 31, Glasscock is the youngest partner in a Louisville law firm that is one of the largest in the state. He has been with the firm since he graduaated from UK's College of Law in 1969 and became a partner in 1974.

While sitting in his office on the 16th floor of Citizens Plaza in downtown Louisville, Glasscock said he's glad he didn't pursue a career in dentistry. "Actually, I lost that dream before I went away to college."

Glasscock graduated from Leitchfield High School in 1961 and enterted UK that fall. He obtained a bachelor of science degree in civil engineering and began work on a master's degree in business administration, but decided, instead, to go to law school.

"I took a business law class at UK that was so interesting to me that I made up my mind to go to law school," Glasscock said.

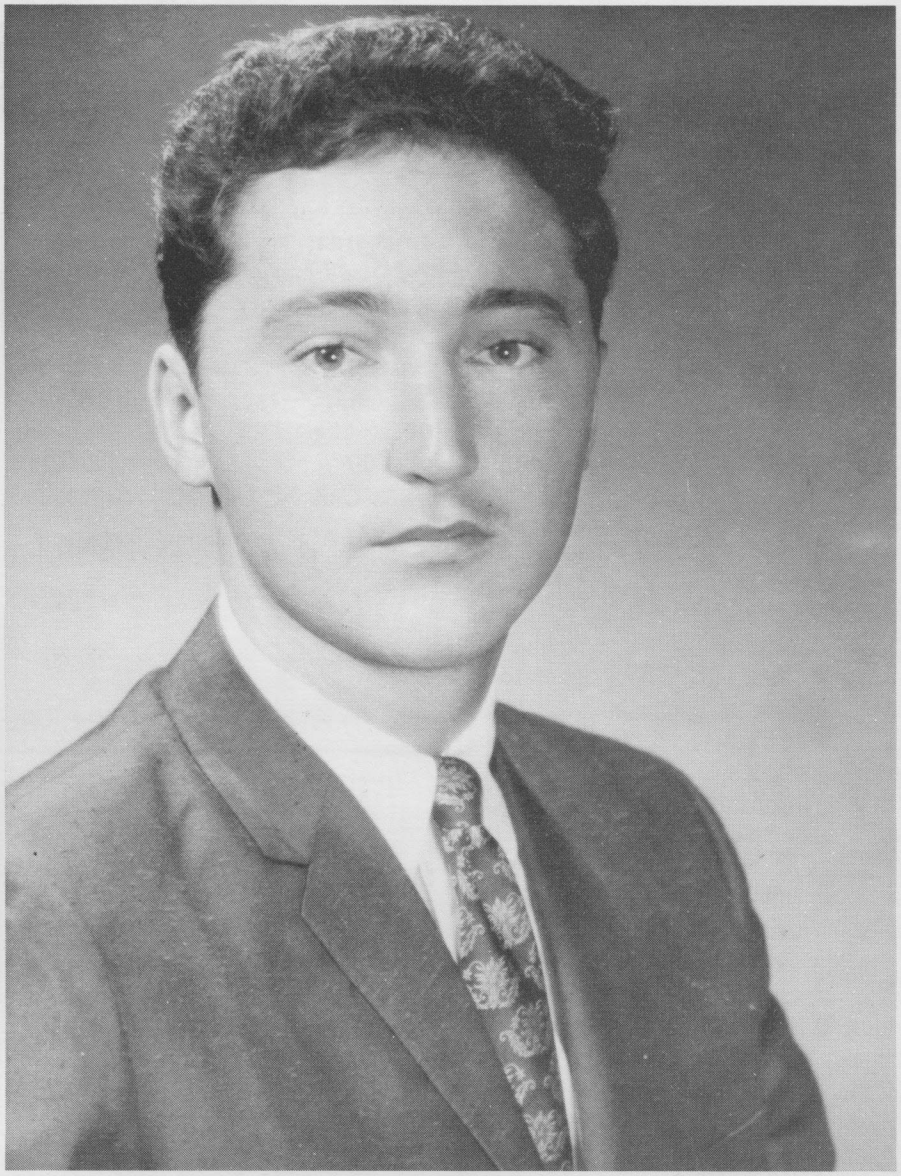
After doing construction work during the summer while in school, he said he became interested in construction-related litigation, and now specializes in that area. He practices primarily in the area of general corporate business.

Glasscock was admitted to the Kentucky Bar Association in 1969. He served as president of the Young Lawyers Section of the Kentucky bar during 1973-74.

While serving as president, Glasscock said he is most proud of a program set up by the young lawyers section to aid victims of the April 3, 1974 tornado which affected 26 counties.

"We had stations throughout the state manned by lawyers who gave victims free legal advice. I think we provided a great service," Glasscock said. The volunteer lawyers were not allowed to accept any fee-generating cases as a result of their work.

Glasscock pointed to several plaques from the city and state bar associations — one made from bark



Attorney Charles Edward Glasscock, Louisville.

interview...

'The job market for young lawyers is a tough situation'

of a damaged tree in Cherokee Park — which he received for his work in the project.

Also while president of the young lawyers section, the group compiled and distributed a trial jurors' manual and a clergymen's manual on Kentucky marriage, marriage dissolution and adoption law.

Glasscock's future plans include staying active in the bar association and politics and helping to build his firm.

The job market for young lawyers is a "tough situation" these days, Glasscock said. But he added that he wouldn't discourage anyone from going to law school. "It provides an excellent background," he said. «

C.L.E. keeps lawyers, judges abreast of changes in law

By LINDA CARROLL

Keeping practicing lawyers abreast of changes in the law was the goal of Dean George W. Hardy, III when he organized the Office of Continuing Legal Education (C.L.E.) nearly two years ago.

Since October of 1973 sixteen seminars and a one week course have been organized and conducted under the direction of C.L.E. Director John K. Hickey to aid attorneys in maintaining professional competence in practice.

Most of these seminars have been transformed into an edited written report of the proceedings and subsequently provided to the lawyers who attended the seminars and made available to interested lawyers who were unable to attend the lectures.

The audio and visual reproduction of these seminars is paid for by the law school and from the fee assessed each lawyer attending the seminar.

Eighty hours of video tapes have been taken from these seminars and they are available for use in the Law School library.

C.L.E. has been so well received by lawyers and judges who have attended the programs that plans are to hold a seminar once a month for the next year.

These seminars will cover all areas where changes in the law have occured such as no fault, penal code and pension reform act.

Each lawyer and judge on the Kentucky Bar Association mailing list will receive notification of each scheduled program. However, the C.L.E. encourages members of other professional fields to attend any program which falls within their area of professional interest.

Research Service ready to aid Kentucky attorneys

By CLARE NOONAN DEWAR

"Business is good," said Dick Murphy, summer editor of the Student Research Service. However, he adds, not all Kentucky lawyers know of the Service that was developed to assist and aid attorneys in any area of legal research.

The Service, located in the University of Kentucky College of Law Library, has been in existence since it was founded by the then-president of the Student Bar Association.

Murphy, a third year law student, called it "a service provided by the library through the law school to practitioners in the state." The Service is affiliated with the law library. Its faculty advisor is William James, head librarian. However, Murphy said the group remains fairly independent.

A case is usually sent to the Service by a lawyer with a letter explaining the details of the case on which he needs research done. Then the director assigns the case to a student. Murphy said when possible, he tries to give the sudent a case in the area of law in which he is interested. After the research is completed the director checks the work, and it is then sent back to the client.

At $5.50 per hour, Murphy said, "The money that an attorney spends is well worth it." The researcher is paid $4.50 per hour, with the extra dollar going for the Service's expenses. There are approximately 40 staff members, although that number may vary during the summer. To be on the staff of the Service, a student must have completed his first year of law school.

The Service usually averages 15 cases a month, but Murphy said, "It seems like lately our business has been picking up." In May, the Service received 20 cases. Murphy attributed the increase to referrals.

A lawyer might use the Service for several reasons according to Murphy, the largest being a lack of research materials. "I think the major reason lawyers use the Service is they don't have research facilities," said Murphy. He added that it is especially useful to an attorney in a rural area, since often they have no adequate library readily accessible. The UK law library, which contains 135,000 volumes, is "the finest library in the state," according to Murphy.

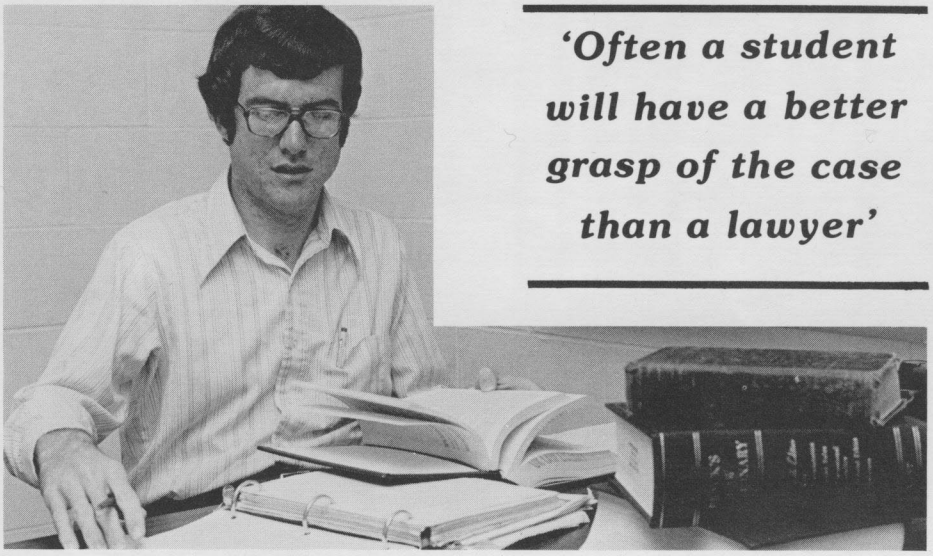
Another reason lawyers might find the Service useful is a lack of time, said Murphy. Many attorneys don't have the necessary time to devote to researching cases. Murphy estimated that only 20 per cent of the Service's assignments come from Louisville and Lexington. This is because lawyers in these towns often hire law students as clerks to research their cases.

By no means does the Service receive only easy assignments. Murphy said they often receive difficult research jobs because the lawyer can handle the more routine cases himself. For instance, while most cases require five to ten hours of research, the Service recently received a case for which 50 hours of research had been authorized. "We do research on just about any type of problem," Murphy said, but added that a majority of their assignments deal with tort cases and constitutional law.

Murphy feels confident of the staff's ability to handle any case they might receive. "Often a student will have a better grasp of the case than a lawyer." He explained that the student might have just studied the case in a course, while an attorney, unless he specialized in the particular area of the case, may have had no contact with the problem for years.

The role of the Service is mainly that of an advocate, according to Murphy. Researchers look for cases to support their client's side, at the same time making sure a similar case hasn't been appealed or overturned.

Murphy said the Service provides the staff with practical work experience and a reasonable income. "Since most students will face similar problems once they get into practice," said Murphy, "the Student Research Service will serve a dual role — benefitting the student as well as the attorney."



'Often a student will have a better grasp of the case than a lawyer'

Dick Murphy, a third year law student, is summer director of Student Research Service.

Kentuc

ky goes 'No-Fault'

Despite pressure group opposition, Kentucky's General Assembly passes no-fault automobile insurance law providing basic reparation benefits

By NORMAN CUMMINGS

In 1866, plaintiff Isaac Tucker realized he was going to lose a probate court battle because of a statutory loophole. Exasperated with the quirk in the probate statute, Tucker turned to the surrogate and muttered. "No man's life, liberty, or property are safe when the legislature is in session..."

He lost the case.

Contemporary critics and lobbyists may not be as pessimistic about legislative bodies as Tucker was, but these outside groups do think the legislators need "help" from time to time. So, special interest groups are always around whenever the legislators begin to make significant changes in laws.

In 1972, many special interest groups went to Frankfort when the Kentucky General Assembly was formulating a no-fault automobile insurance program.

Seven different bills, each supported by different interests, were introduced in both houses of the state legislature.

Supporters of these bills had to satisfy staunch opponents of the no-fault concept in order to get this legislation passed. This task was difficult enough without the additional obstacles of pleasing the special interest groups and insurance companies which came to Frankfort to lobby.

At the end of the 1972 session, the legislature decided the issue needed more study. An advisory committee was commissioned for the study with the goal of making recommendations to the 1974 General Assembly.

Seven different bills were introduced in both houses of the state legislature

The advisory committee held hearings and examined no-fault legislation from other states. By the beginning of the 1974 session, the committee report was ready for presentation to the General Assembly.

Three bills emerged from the advisory committee report for consideration by the 1974 General Assembly. Again the Assembly had to contend with special interest groups and a 60-day session deadline, just as it did in 1972.

Supporters of the three measures had difficulties moving their bills through the General Assembly, but near the end of the session, the House adopted and sent a bill to the Senate.

After much debate, the Senate passed an amended version of the bill which then had to be sent back to the House.

The House then rejected the amended version.

cover story...

With three days left in the 1974 legislative session, a House-Senate conference committee was convened to draw up a compromise plan. With two days to go, the conference reported it was unable to reach a decision.

With only one legislative day left in the session, the Assembly appointed a second conference committee. This second committee presented a no-fault compromise for the Assembly to consider on the last day of the session.

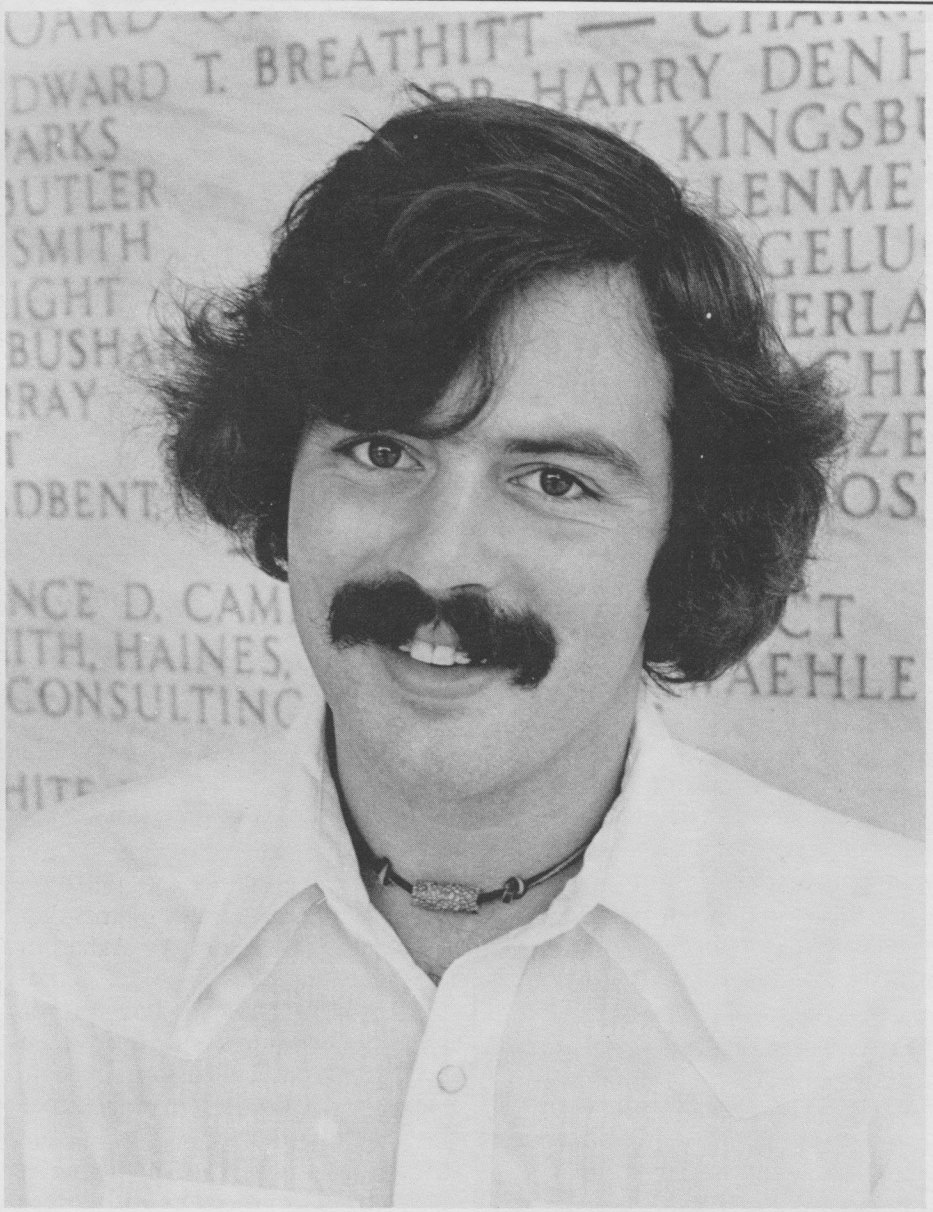
By evening of the last day of the 1974 session, both houses had passed the conference committee report, although there was no printed copy of the bill before them. The legislature had to work from a copy of a similar bill that had revisions typed between the lines. This procedure prompted a comment from State Senator Michael Maloney that legislators did not generally understand what they were voting for. Maloney said he thought the legislature should not have passed the bill.

College of Law Asst. Professor Gerald Ashdown, whose specialty is tort law, believes there will be continuing debate over limits of the Kentucky no-fault program. He said the statute will become clearer when several test cases reach the Court of Appeals.

Ashdown said the purpose of the no-fault insurance concept "is to provide direct compensation for injury to meet immediate medical expenses of the insured." The Kentucky statute accomplishes this basic purpose, said Ashdown.

"In theory," Ashdown said, "an ancillary purpose of no-fault is to reduce litigation and insurance premiums." The Kentucky statute requires insurance companies for one year starting July 1, 1975, to reduce rates on basic reparation benefits, bodily injury liability and uninsured motorists coverage by ten percent. Ashdown said, he doesn't think the premium savings will continue after the statutory limit; "Savings depend on how many accept and how many reject the no-fault program."

Even if a majority of Kentuckians accept no-fault, Ashdown is skeptical about any savings over the fault system. "No-fault's direct payment provision should eliminate some administrative expenses," said Ashdown, but the Kentucky statute offers the option of accepting or rejecting limits on an insured's tort rights, and "this makes a big difference in the administerial costs in keeping track of who accepts and who rejects."



College of Law Asst. Professor Gerald G. Ashdown.

'The purpose of no-fault is to provide direct compensation for injury to meet the immediate medical expenses'

'No-fault is not for everyone... insurance should respond to the need of the public...'

Attorney Robert D. Preston, Lexington.

Robert D. Preston, former Kentucky Commissioner of Insurance, disagrees with Ashdown's position on the accept-reject option. Because of the accept-reject option, Preston refers to Kentucky's no-fault statute as 'the best bill in the country.' Preston, now a vice-president with Kentucky Central Life Insurance Co., said he doesn't think there will be any premium savings in the long run.

Preston said "no-fault is not for everyone. Some people, such as the elderly who receive Social Security and Medicare, would be paying premiums with no chance of recovery."

"Insurance should respond to the need of the public under the law," said Preston and he believes the accept-reject option allows people to choose the insurance that best satisfies their needs.

Ashdown and Preston both agree that the no-fault statute would have been better if the bill covered more than personal injury insurance. "It doesn't make sense to have an injury claim abolished (from the courts) and have people fighting (in court) over $400 in property damages," said Preston.

The Kentucky no-fault statute sets $10,000 thresholds on the total amount of basic reparation benefits per accident, with an additional $1,000 allowed for medical expenses. If a person's injury exceeds one of these thresholds, he or she retains all his or her tort rights.

Both Preston and Ashdown said the threshold limits in the Kentucky statute were reached by legislative compromise. "If you're talking about meaningful savings, the threshold should be higher," said Preston. He added it makes no difference to insurance companies, "only people pay for higher costs to the companies."

It is possible that the 1976 General Assembly may have to take certain aspects of the no-fault statute under consideration.

Preston said the legislature in 1974 included superfluous language in the no-fault bill because they did not have a final bill in front of them and there was not enough time for amendment. He said the legislature will have to draw up some corrective amendments to make the statute more readable.

Ashdown and Preston said they "accepted" the no-fault insurance option merely to take advantage of the ten per cent savings on the no-fault premiums. Since the option is always available to them, they said they can reject the option in the future if the costs get too high.

The major flaw in implementing the statute noted both by Ashdown and Preston was one of communication. The legislature never made the Kentucky no-fault plan very clear, said Preston, "people don't know what they're giving up if they elect no-fault."

It remains to be seen whether a majority of Kentuckians will accept or reject the no-fault option. «

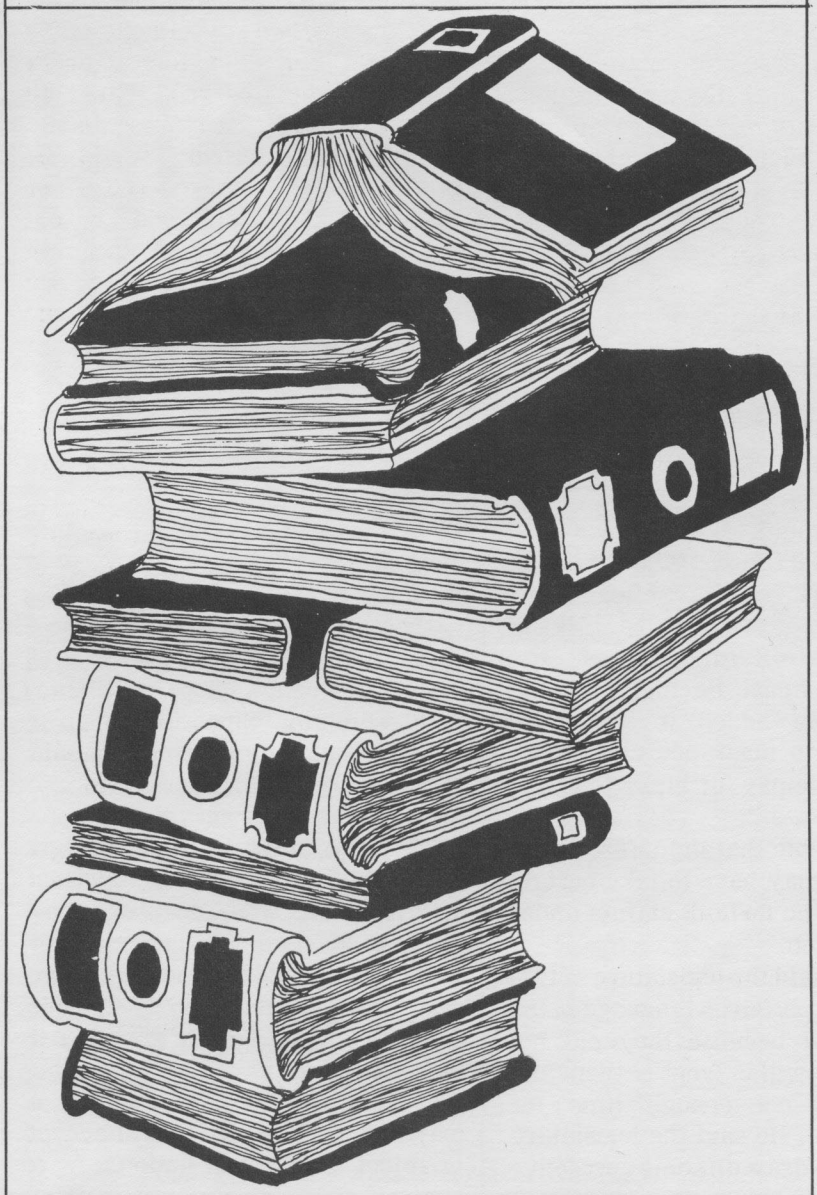
Law Journal takes on new look

'write-on' program expands law student membership

By GARY L. STAGE

During the past academic year, several changes have been instituted in the internal organization and publication format of the *Kentucky Law Journal*. The thrust of the internal changes has been to make *Journal* staff membership available to a larger segment of the College of Law student body, while the *Journal*'s format has been supplemented with the addition of a new feature, the Kentucky Law Survey.

Traditionally, eligibility for *Journal* staff membership was determined solely on the basis of academic standing established during the first year of law school. Students in the top 20 per cent of their class after two semesters were invited to become candidates for membership, and upon completion of a formal candidacy program these students became staff members. The Editorial Board felt that this rather restrictive approach occasionally served to exclude highly qualified students from *Journal* membership. Consequently, two changes have been effected in the membership policy. First, students who rank within the top 20 per cent of the class at any time prior to their last two semesters of law school are now eligible for *Journal* membership following successful completion of the candidacy program.



The second change is more fundamental. It establishes a "write-on" program, whereby students not within the top 20 per cent of their class can declare themselves candidates for membership. In order to attain membership these candidates must submit a comment deemed "publishable" by the Editoral Board — a standard higher than that for grades candidates. This higher standard implements the purpose of the "write-on" program, which is to make staff membership available to those students who possess superior legal writing ability, but who have failed to qualify for membership on the basis of class rank.

Of more immediate interest to the College of Law alumni is the reintroduction of the Kentucky Law Survey as an annual feature of the *Journal*. The Survey is a review of significant court decisions affecting the law of Kentucky. It consists of a collection of articles which are arranged by topic, such as Torts, Evidence, and Criminal Procedure, and authored by law professors and practitioners. The Survey will not be a mere compilation of cases decided by the Kentucky Court of Appeals. Rather, its purpose is to provide the practicing bar with commentary on recent developments and emerging trends in Kentucky law.

The first Survey, covering decisions rendered during calendar year 1974, will appear in Volume 63, Issue No. 3, which will be published this summer. It is anticipated that one issue of each subsequent volume will be devoted to the Survey. The Editorial Board of the *Journal* hopes that this new service will be a valuable tool for Kentucky practitioners, and invites comments on its usefulness.

Gary Stage, a third year law student, is editor of the Kentucky Law Journal.

Student notes

Kentuckians to vote on judicial reform of outmoded system

By JOHN G. HEYBURN, II

Cannon 8 of the Code of Professional Responsibility charges all lawyers to assist in improving the legal system.

Changes in human affairs and imperfections in human institutions make necessary constant efforts to maintain and improve our legal system. By reason of education and experience, lawyers are especially qualified to recognize the deficiences in legal systems and to initiate corrective measures.

With this in mind, it is the responsibility of every attorney to understand the constitutional amendment for the remodeling of our judicial system which will be on the November ballot. Citizens will look to you for a knowledgeable opinion. I urge all attorneys, University of Kentucky Alumni in particular, to take an informed stand and tell their friends of the great need and desirability of these changes.

The present court system, designed in 1891 to accomodate a stable agrarian economy, has been completely bypassed by modern needs. Even our best judges in the Court of Appeals find it difficult to cope with the massive case load which has spawned delays of up to three years.

The new amendment would establish a modern four-tiered coordinated judicial system divided into a Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Circuit Courts, and District Courts, in that order, top to bottom.

The new Court of Appeals would be an intermediate court established to share the overwhelming burden of the present Court of Appeals. This Court would have 14 members, 2 being selected from each appellate district for terms of eight years. The new Court would operate in three-judge panels to provide greater consistency in its decisions and to avoid one-judge verdicts.

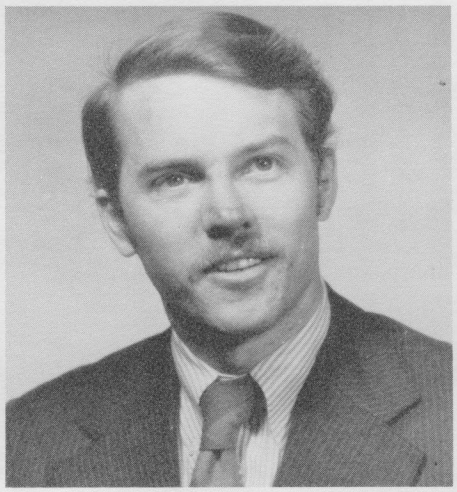
The organization of the Circuit Courts would remain the same, however, the myriad of lesser courts would be reorganized on the District Court level. The District Courts would be the court of first impression in every county of the state presided over by a full-time judge or a commissioner who is a resident of that county.

The new system would eliminate wasteful and costly trials de novo while preserving for each attorney and his client the right to a thoughtful, well-considered hearing on appeal. The new amendment would not change the present circuit judges nor would any county be stripped of its court system. County judges and magistrates would continue to be elected and serve their primary function as administrators of their local governments.

'The present court system designed in 1891 has been completely bypassed by modern needs'

While preserving the public's right to elect their judges, the amendment makes constructive changes in the selection process.

Under the amendment elections would be held on a non-partisan basis and the vacancies would be filled from a list of three names submitted to the Governor by a judicial nominating commission established at each local court level.



John G. Heyburn, II

The judicial nominating commission would be composed of the chief justice, two lawyers chosen by the local bar, and four citizens chosen by the Governor with both major parties being represented.

Another commission would be established to remove, retire, or suspend judges for "good cause."

A great advantage of the new amendment would be the efficiency resulting from an integrated court system. The chief justice, as head of the entire court system could adjust the assignment of judges to meet differing local burdens.

The amendment has been endorsed statewide by, among others, the Kentucky Bar Association, the Kentucky Jaycees, and the League of Women Voters, but your active help is still needed.

Justice delayed; justice which is in any way tainted by the suggestion of political influences, is justice denied in the eyes of our citizens. The new amendment attempts to improve our system.

I urge each of you to study the new amendment and to explain to your community why we so badly need these improvements.

John Heyburn, a graduate of Harvard University, is a third year law student and a member of Kentucky Citizens for Judicial Improvement, Inc.

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Studies indicate legal education poorly funded

By Dean GEORGE HARDY

A recent article by Dean George Bunn of the University of Wisconsin entitled "Inadequate Funding is the Funding of Inadequacy" in the Winter, 1975 issue of Learning and the Law contains some very revealing figures about the low level of resource support of legal education as compared with other forms of graduate and professional education. Hopefully, it will be of interest to our alumni to consider some of these facts.

In 1973-74 the per capita expenditure for medical students in Wisconsin was $12,320, including federal funds. The average masters program in the Wisconsin graduate school expended $3,110 per student. Nationally, the average expenditure for medical students was $10,000. For dental students in that year, the average was $7,400. For students of veterinary medicine, the average was $5,500. At that time, the per capita expenditure for legal education at the University of Wisconsin was $1,308 a year.

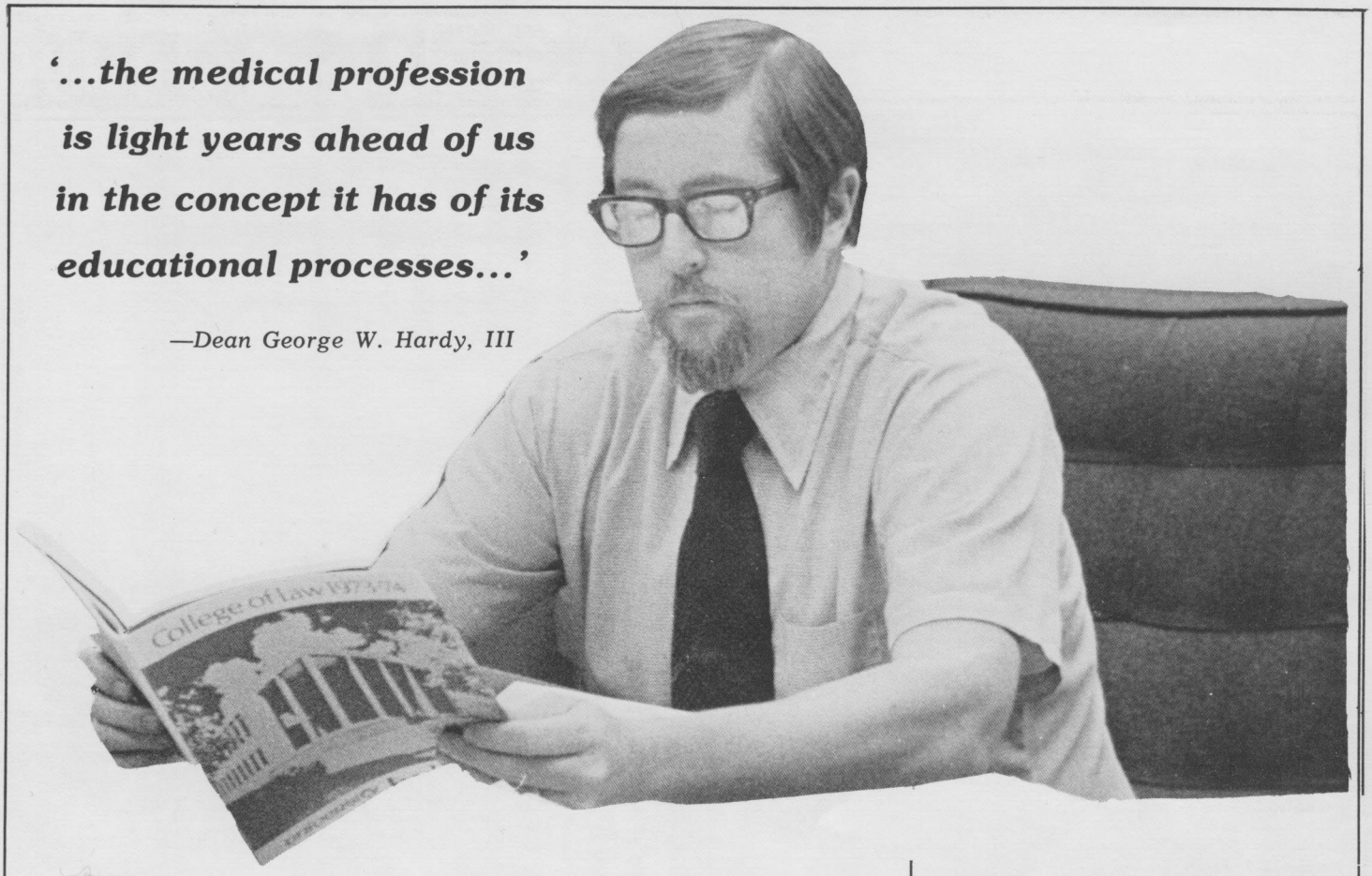
According to a Carnegie Commission on Higher Education study, Dean Bunn relates, the student-faculty ratio in most medical schools is 1:1 or 2:1. The most fortunate among law schools would have a ratio of 14:1, and a school with a 20:1 ratio is considered to be living in relative luxury.

At Yale in a recent year, the budget for legal education was $2.2 million while the budget for medical education was $23 million. At that time there were approximately 600 students in law and approximately 400 medical students.

At Stanford in a recent year, legal research was budgeted for $20,000 out of a research budget of $37 million. Medical research received

'...the medical profession is light years ahead of us in the concept it has of its educational processes...'

—Dean George W. Hardy, III



$20 million of the total budget for research.

These figures are typical throughout the nation. To me they are illustrative of a condition that the legal profession in particular and society in general have tolerated for far too long. There is great current outcry for law schols to train practitioners. There is great public outcry about poor standards of practice in our profession. The truth is that we are fortunate to have as fine a profession as we do given the fact that society has never been willing to devote amounts of money to legal education that are even remotely similar to those devoted to other forms of graduate and professional education.

I suggest that there is another aspect to this problem.

This aspect is our shortsighted failure to perceive the legal profession as part of a complete system that includes legal education, enforcement, the legal profession, the courts, professions allied to the system such as social work and corrections, and the correctional system itself.

The medical profession long ago perceived the systematic nature of its function. This is reflected today in its educational structure. The modern medical center educates doctors in the environment in which they will practice, and in the latter stages of his training the medical student functions under close supervision much as he will as a practitioner. Simultaneously, the medical center that is most complete includes a dental school, training of nurses and dental assistants or associates, and is closely allied to a school of pharmacy.

Cast rocks though we may at our medical brethren, the medical profession is light years ahead of us in the concept it has of its educational processes, and far, far ahead of us in convincing society that the delivery system for medical services, including its educational component, needs a high portion of our national resources.

Until we are able to perceive our profession as part of a complete system and to become militant about insisting that a proper portion of state and national resources be devoted to the system as a whole, we will all continue to suffer from low public esteem and be blamed for deficiencies that we have no resources to eliminate. Even the babbling about treatment of criminals is related to this problem. A creaky court system cannot properly process those accused of crime, and a medieval correction system cannot rehabilitate. Moreoever, conditions within the corrections system are so bad in many instances that some judges in fact seek ways of avoiding placing some that are convicted of crime within the system because of its destructive effects.

From the viewpoint of a legal educator, I am, of course, most interested in a good level of resource support for the educational component of the system, but I think the time has come for all of us to exert ourselves on behalf of the system as a whole. «

'Old Blue' provides double-decker tour of University campus

A touch of London came to the University last summer with the purchase of ''Old Blue,'' an English double-decker bus.

''Old Blue,'' a gift from the UK Alumni Association, has route signs reading Oxford, Piccadilly Circus and Trafalgar Square, reflecting its London route of the 50's.

Free tours of the University are offered Monday through Friday. Passengers board the double-decker on Administration Drive near the statue of former UK President James Kennedy Patterson for the ride which begins at 2 p.m.

Seating a maximum of 55, tourists can sit back and relax while enjoying a 30 minute narrated tour of the UK campus. The 14 foot high bus was formerly a part of the London Omnibus Fleet.

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